

Exhibit B

CURRICULUM VITAE

PHILIP D. DREGGER, P.E.

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EDUCATION

- 1978 Master of Science in Civil Engineering
University of Minnesota - Minneapolis
- 1976 Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering
University of Minnesota - Minneapolis

REGISTRATIONS

Registered Roof Consultant, No. 0027, March, 1993
Professional Engineer, State of California, No. C45846, August, 1990
Certified Roof Consultant, No. 0027, October, 1989
Professional Engineer, State of Minnesota, No. 14746, February, 1981

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

- Roof Consultants Institute (1984 - Present)
Director, RCI Region 6 (1990 - 1993)
Member, Education Task Force (1992 - 1997)
- ASTM Committee D-8 (1990 - Present)
Member
- Roofing Industry Committee On Weather Issues (1992 - Present)
Executive Committee, RCI Representative (1992 - Present)
Researcher, Wind Event Investigation Program (1996 - Present)
Treasurer, Executive Committee (1992 - 1996)
Steering Committee, Edge Flashing Research Project (1994 - 1996)
- Roof Industry Educational Institute (1993 - 2001)
Faculty Member
- American Association for Wind Engineering (1993 - 1997)
Member

EXHIBIT B

Diversi-Plast, Inc. v. Battens Plus, Inc.
United States District Court, District of Central Utah
Case No. 2:04-CV-01005 PGC

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EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

- 1991 President Technical Roof Services, Inc. (TRS), Concord, California
to Vice President - Pacific Building Consultants, Inc. (PBC), Concord, California
Present Involved in development of goals and objectives of the company. Management, coordination, scheduling, project overseeing, expert witness assistance in litigation, client contact, specification and drawing preparation, overall technical advisement, inspection of existing conditions, education assistance, and development of technical manuals.
- 1989 - 1991 Senior Engineer
Wiss Janney Elstner Associates Inc., Emeryville, California
Performed condition studies of exterior building envelopes and developed repair procedures. Investigated roofing, waterproofing, and facade failures and provided expert testimony. Served as project manager responsible for cost control, client liaison and quality assurance during construction.
- 1988 - 1989 Manager, Construction Materials Department
Twin City Testing Corporation, St. Paul, Minnesota
Developed strategic business and marketing plans. Monitored and controlled financial performance of department's four profit centers. Restructured department and implemented total quality system. Investigated concrete, masonry and roofing failures.
- 1984 - 1988 Supervisor, Roofing Department
Twin City Testing Corporation, St. Paul, Minnesota
Guided development and growth of roof engineering and testing services. Provided expert testimony on roofing failures, technical and administrative supervision for department and training of engineering staff.
- 1981 - 1984 Project Engineer, Soils and Geology Department
Twin City Testing Corporation, St. Paul, Minnesota
Coordinated and directed QC testing services (i.e. soils, concrete, reinforcing steel and NDT) for major construction projects. Investigated and recommended repairs for foundation and materials related conditions including moisture intrusion.
- 1978 - 1981 Civil Engineer, Soils and Geology Department
Twin City Testing Corporation, St. Paul, Minnesota
Performed engineering and construction observations on foundation and earthwork projects. Expertise in embankment construction over swamp deposits, retaining walls and pre-stressed rock anchors.

PUBLICATIONS (partial list)

"The Wind Investigator - How to Approximate Wind Velocities at Roof Level," *RCI Interface*, October, 2005.

"Lessons Learned From Florida Hurricanes", *RCI Interface*, February 2005, co-authors: Lynne Christensen, Dave Roodvoets, et al.

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PUBLICATIONS (continued)

"Air Infiltration – The Enemy of Wind Resistance and Condensation Control", RCI Interface, June 2002.

"Steep Roofing Underlayment Upgrades that Sometimes Aren't", Western Roofing, January/February 2001.

"Avoiding Cracks – Meeting Deflection Criteria may not be Enough for Concrete Decks", Architectural West, November/December, 1999.

"Comparing SBS and SEBS Polymers – Factual Statements can Still be Misleading", RCI Interface, October 1998.

"Heavy Duty Walkways – A Simple Suggestion for 'Jolt-Less' Protection", Western Roofing, January/February, 1997.

"Lightweight Decks and FMRC Approvals", RCI Interface, September, 1996.

"Roof Coatings – Selection of Roof Coatings can be Confusing", Western Roofing, March/April, 1995.

"Asking the Impossible – Merging Wood Decks and FM Approved Assemblies is Sometimes Impossible", Western Roofing, Jan/Feb, 1994.

"Hurricane Force, Understanding and Minimizing the Risk of Wind Damage", Western Roofing, Nov/Dec 1992 (Part I) and Jan/Feb 1993 (Part II).

"Role of Air-Retarders Deserves Closer Scrutiny", Professional Roofing, October, 1991 (Listed as reference document In ANSI/SPRI RP-4-1997 "Wind Design Standard for Ballasted Single Ply Roofing Systems").

"Acrylic Roof Coatings – Not a Quick Fix for Bad Damage", RSI Magazine, October, 1990.

"Cold Weather Roofing Failures", ASCE Cold Regions, Engineering Conference, University of Minnesota, February, 1989, co-author Richard Knatterud.

"What Seems to be the Problem", Roofer Magazine, February, 1988.

PRESENTATIONS (partial list)

- | | |
|------|--|
| 2004 | "Reroofing & Re-Waterproofing – How to Select Appropriate Systems"
RCI Winter Workshop, Honolulu, Hawaii |
| 2003 | "Roof Moisture Surveys – How Do Different Methods Compare?"
RCI/WSRCA Convention, Las Vegas, Nevada |
| 2002 | "Why Roofs Leak"
Association of Facility Engineers, Santa Clara, CA |
| 2002 | "Retrofitting with Lightweight Insulation Concrete – Tips to Avoid Surprises"
RCI Winter Workshop, Honolulu, Hawaii |

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PRESENTATIONS (continued)

- 2002 "Condensation – The Hidden Source of Moisture"
ASCE Forensic Engineering Technical Group, Irvine, California
- 2002 "Lightweight Insulating Concrete – Tips for Retrofitting"
RCI Winter Workshop, Honolulu, Hawaii
- 2000 "Roof Wind Damage – Causes and Progression"
RICOWI Wind Investigation Program, Reno, Nevada
- 1999 "Code Considerations" and "Life Cycle Costing" Lectures
Roofing 2000 Seminar, San Mateo, California
- 1999 "Roof Wind Design" and "Thermal Insulation" Lectures
RCI Advanced Roof Consulting, Oakland, California
- 1998 "Condensation in Non-Vented Roofs"
RCI Building Envelope Symposium, Chicago, Illinois
RCI Building Envelope Symposium, Oakland, California
- 1997 "Beyond 1-90, New FMRC 1-120, 1-150 and 1-180 Ratings"
RCI Technology Update, Oakland, California
- 1996 "Ways to Limit Contractor Liability"
National Roofing Legal Resource Center, Palm Springs, California
- 1996 "Roof Wind Damage – Causes and Progression"
RCI International Conference, Richmond, Virginia
- 1996 "Roof Wind Damage Investigations"
RICOWI Wind Investigation Program, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge,
Tennessee
- 1995 "Roof Wind Damage – Failure Modes"
RICOWI Training Course, Ottawa, Canada
- 1995 "A Survey of Built-Up Roof Systems"
American Institute of Architects, Oakland, California Chapter
- 1995 "Failures Due to Sun, Wind and Salt Air"
RCI, Building Envelope Symposium, Southern California
- 1994 "Roof Coatings – A Consultant's Perspective"
Roof Coating Manufacturers Association
- 1994 "Tile Fastening Considerations"
Roof Consultants Institute, Oakland, California
- 1993 "Assessing Wind Damages - Hurricane Iniki"
Roof Consultants Institute, Honolulu, Hawaii

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PRESENTATIONS (continued)

- 1993 "Roping In An Ally — The Professional Roof Consultant"
Single Ply Roofing Institute's 11th Annual Conference
- 1992 "Roof Decks and Ballasted Single Plys"
Western States Roofing Contractor's Association, Annual Convention

ACADEMIC HONORS

Graduated first in Civil Engineering, University of Minnesota, Class of 1976
Awarded Sommerfeld Grant for Academic Achievement
American Society of Civil Engineering Student Award

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS

- 1997 "Fellow of the Institute"
Roof Consultants Institute
- 1992-1996 "Outstanding Volunteer Award"
Roof Consultants Institute
- 1985 "Young Engineer of the Year Award"
Society of American Military Engineers

SPECIAL PROJECTS

- 2004 **Hurricane Damage (Ivan)** — Team leader, investigator and report writer as part of Department of Energy/RICOWI study of roof system performance in Pensacola, Florida in wake of Hurricane Ivan.
- 2000 – 2002 **Manufacturer's Advisory Panels** - Invited to participate as roof consultant on advisory panels to manufacturers regarding attributes and limitations of current and proposed roof products (Johns Manville, Georgia Pacific)
- 1989 – Present **University of California** - Condition evaluations, leakage investigations, specifications and drawings, repair recommendations regarding roof and waterproofing considerations for several Halls on the Berkeley campus.
- 1999 – Present **County of Santa Cruz** - Schematic design, contract documents and construction observations for several reroof projects over critical facilities including detention centers, courtrooms, and medical clinics. Design requirements have included completion of documents in a three-week time frame and special controls on "fume" and "noise" generation during reroof work.
- 1996 – 1998 **San Francisco City Hall Restoration** - Member of consultant team for project that received the Building Design and Construction "Reconstruction Project" Award and the National Trust for Historic Preservation Honor Award.
- 1991 – 1998 **Mervyn's Stores** — Technical assistance on several projects including leak investigation, condition evaluation, reroof consideration, and earthquake damage.

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SPECIAL PROJECTS (continued)

- 1992 – 1997 **Pacific Bell Facilities, Northern California** – Schematic design, contract documents, and construction observations for several reroof projects of critical facilities including high-rise metropolitan and remote mountainous sites. Special design requirements to maintain weather protection during code level windstorms and moderate seismic events.
- 1997 **Spelling Mansion, Los Angeles, California** – Expert consulting and trial testimony regarding roof systems on Los Angeles, California, Spelling Residence.
- 1995 **Disney Sound Stages 6 & 7** – Design and consultation services regarding PVC roof and building envelope.
- 1991 – 1994 **Kaiser Medical Centers** - Roof management programs for seven (7) medical centers with over 300 roofs and more than 800,000 square feet of roofing.
- 1995 - Present **Historic Preservation** - Technical consulting and reroof document preparation regarding reroofing of historic structures. Roof systems include clay tile, sculpted wood shingles, slate, tin and flat-seam copper.
- 1989 – Present **Dispute Resolution** – Expert consulting and expert witness assistance regarding roof and waterproofing legal claims. Participated in mediations, settlement conferences, arbitrations, depositions and/or trial testimony in over 30 actions.
- 1989 – Present **Insurance Claims** – Investigation into causes and extent of claimed roof and waterproof damages due to hail, wind, and fire.
- 1997 **NFPA Firewise Construction** – Technical input and peer review for National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) task group for "Firewise Construction" videotape series.
- 2003 **National Wind Design Standards** – Participated on canvassing committees and assisted in development of commentaries:
ANSI/SPRI ES-1 "Wind Design Standard for Edge Systems Used with Low Slope Roofing Systems."
- 1996, 2001 **ANSI/SPRI RP-4-1997 "Wind Design Standard for Ballasted Single-Ply Roofing Systems"**.
- 1994 - 1996 **Wind Research Project** – Served on Steering Committee for Roof Edge Metal Research at Texas Tech University in Lubbock, Texas.
- 1986 **NRLRC Mock Trial** – Invited to participate as expert witness in mock trial as part of National Roofing Legal Resource Center Seminar "Ways to Limit Contractor Liability" in Palm Springs, California.
- 1994 **Earthquake Damage** – Assistance to client on nine (9) Southern California projects after Northridge Earthquake.
- 1993 **Hurricane Damage** – Assessment of wind damages to roofs on island of Kauai, Hawaii, following Hurricane Iniki.

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Exhibit C

EXHIBIT C

Diversi-Plast, Inc. v. Battens Plus, Inc.
 United States District Court, District of Central Utah
 Case No. 2:04-CV-01005 PGC

Documents Provided to Expert Witness

Case Materials Provided to Expert Witness	Patent No. 5,947,817 (Morris '817)
Complaint for Patent Infringement filed by Diversi-Plast	Patent No. GB 2062056 (Neumann Patent)
First Amended Answer and Counterclaims filed by Battens Plus, Inc.	Patent No. 5,304,095 (Morris '095)
Diversi-Plast's Request for Reissue	Patent No. 5,469,795 (Moorman '795)
Battens Plus' Request for Reexamination	Patent No. 5,509,987 (Dahlquist '987)
USPTO Office Action Dated 11/22/05	Patent No. 5,094,041 (Kasner '041)
Diversi-Plast's Response to PTO's 11/22/05 Office Action dated 12/22/05	Patent No. DE 44,21,941 (DP 02159 - DP02174)
Diversi-Plast's Proposed Claim Amendments to USPTO	Patent No. 3,647,606 (DP 02152 - DP 02157)
Diversi-Plast Memorandum (DP 00918)	Patent No. 5,197,252 (Tiscareno '252)
Patents Provided to Expert Witness	Patent No. 5,471,807 (Vasquez '807)
Patent No. 6,357,193 (Morris '193)	Patent No. 4,718,211 (Russell '211)
Patent No. 5,617,690 (Gibbs '690)	Patent No. 4,445,306 (Schauffele '306)
Patent No. 5,794,396 (Gibbs '396)	

Exhibit D

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Diversi-Plast, Inc. v. Battens Plus, Inc.
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. CORAVENT, The Ridge Vent With The Shingle On Top, 8 pages, 1989 (Cor-A-Vent 1989)
2. CORAVENT, The New Concept In Tile Roof Ventilation, 4 pages, December 1, 1990 (Cor-A-Vent 1990)
3. CORAVENT, Hip Roof Application #5, 1 page, April 15, 1992 (Cor-A-Vent 1992 Hip)
4. CORAVENT, Strip Vent Application #7, 13 page, April 15, 1992 (Cor-A-Vent 1992 Strip)
5. CORAVENT, Tile Roof Application #9, 1 page, April 15, 1992 (Cor-A-Vent 1992 Tile)
6. WESTERN ROOFING, Fire and Air - Proper Attic Ventilation Poses Problem In Fire Area, 3 pages, MAY / JUNE 1993 (WR 1993)
7. CORAVENT, transmittal letter and Architectural Reference Drawings (dated 02-95), 2 pages, received June 13, 1996 (Cor-A-Vent 1995)
8. ICBO EVALUATION SERVICES, INC, Evaluation Report, ER-2093, Extruded Concrete Interlocking Roof Tiles, Monier Lifetile, 11 pages, January 1, 1999 (Monier Lifetile 1999)
9. ICC EVALUATION SERVICES, INC., ES Report ER-3909, Roof Covering and Roof Deck Construction, Bartile, 3 pages, May 1, 2002 (Bartile 2002)
10. ICC EVALUATION SERVICES, INC., ES Report ER-6106, Wood and Plastics, Battenup Battens, Battens Plus, Inc., 2 pages, May 1, 2002 (Battens Plus 2002)
11. ICC EVALUATION SERVICES, INC., Acceptance Criteria For Plastic Battens Used In Clay Or Concrete Roof Systems, AC200, 4 pages, June 2004 (AC200).

CORAVENT

The Ridge Vent With The Shingle On Top



Cor-A-Vent's long history of innovation and quality has led to over 15 years of continuous use in the field. It is the only ridge vent product that has been tested and approved by the International Building Code, the National Building Code, and the Uniform Building Code. When the product was tested, it was ready for the job. It is the only ridge vent in the U.S. with an outstanding record of versatility and long-term performance. The overwhelming endorsement by architects, contractors and owners has made Cor-A-Vent the recognized standard of excellence in the field of ridge venting. Recognizing this, the industry has moved rapidly to try and share in the success of this innovative system. As a result, a number of new products have been rushed to market featuring the merits of "the shingle on top," but lacking the benefit of Cor-A-Vent's unique, patented design and "on the job" testing since 1970.

COR-A-VENT FEATURES

- PERFECT COLOR AND TEXTURE MATCH
- BEST APPEARANCE: LOW PROFILE, BAFFLE FREE
- HIP VENT APPLICATION, WITH RIDGE VENT PERFORMANCE
- HIGH RESISTANCE TO IMPACT AND CHEMICALS
- DEPENDABLE: WON'T LEAK OR BLOW OFF
- ADAPTABLE TO CLERESTORY, SHED, UNEQUAL AND STEEP PITCHED ROOFS
- WORKS ON SHINGLE, SHAKE AND MISSION TILE
- PROTECTS ROOF AND ATTIC FROM MOISTURE AND OVERHEATING
- EASY TO TRANSPORT, HANDLE AND INSTALL
- ECONOMICAL: MINIMAL INVENTORY, WASTE OR DAMAGE
- SAVE ON ACCESSORIES: END CAPS ONLY
- REDUCE ENERGY (AIR CONDITIONING) COSTS
- DELIVERS 18 SQUARE INCHES NET FREE VENTILATING AREA PER FOOT
- SELF CLEANING
- MEETS NATIONAL BUILDING CODES, HUD/FHA APPROVED, B.O.C.A. EVALUATED
- PROVEN BY FIELD EXPERIENCE SINCE 1970

COR-A-VENT SPECIFICATIONS

Product	Cat. No.	Net Free Vent Area	Units Per Carton	Size	Carton Weight	Color
Ridge Vent	V-400	18 Sq. Inches Per. Lin. Ft.	12	4 Ft. Length	30 Lbs.	Black
Strip Vent	S-400	9 Sq. Inches Per. Lin. Ft.	24	1" x 2' 4 Ft.	12 Lbs.	Black or White
End Cap	EC-400	ALUMINUM	12	Eleven Inches	1 Lb.	Black



COR-A-VENT®

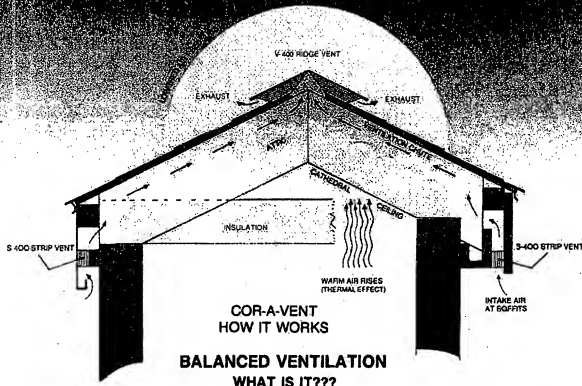
Is a member of the Home Ventilating Institute, a division of the Air Movement and Control Association.

Meets or exceeds National Building Codes

Offers a limited LIFETIME WARRANTY

Evaluated for performance to the 1975 edition of the B.O.C.A. National Building Code, approved by the B.O.C.A. International.





A balanced ventilation system is one that best utilizes the three natural forces of air pressure, thermal effect and diffusion. Basically for every one inch of exhaust vent you must balance it with one square inch of intake vent.

Continuous orientation of intake (lower) vents at overhang and soffit, and exhaust (upper) vents at ridge and hip locations is recommended. Ventilation air will move into the attic through vents located within the positive pressure (intake) areas and will exhaust through the vent opening at the negative pressure areas, the ridge. Wind moving over the ridge literally "siphons" the air out of the attic, by the same aerodynamic principle that lifts an airplane off the ground.

THE RIDGE VENT MUST ALWAYS BE INSTALLED IN COMBINATION WITH SOFFIT VENTS.

If the ridge vent were to be installed alone, then part of it would serve as an inlet because of air pressure differences along the ridge. This would cause weather infiltration.

The "Ventilation Chute" or air passageway between the inlet soffit vents and the outlet ridge vent must not be blocked or restricted so that the air flow is impeded. Should this condition exist, then the ridge would function as without soffit vent. This would also cause weather infiltration.

CALCULATION RULE: Intake or soffit vents (lower elevation) may be larger in square inches of Net Free Vent Area (N.F.V.A.), but not less than the square inches of N.F.V.A. exhaust provided by the ridge vent.

As a continuous ridge vent Cor-A-Vent provides 18 square inches of net free vent area per linear foot. (N.F.V.A.)

As a soffit vent (S-400 Strip Vent) or equal, the N.F.V.A. provided is 9 square inches per linear foot.

Other products may be used along with our ridge vent, provided the balance of free air intake (N.F.V.A.) and exhaust is calculated and provided for. The ventilation chute must be of sufficient dimension to allow the passage of this air from the intake vents (lower elevation), to and out through the exhaust vents (higher elevation) at the ridge.

For additional application of this principle, please refer to Venting Considerations (Fig. 15) (page 8).

1. DETERMINING VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS

Ventilation requirements are based on a general

rule of thumb: 1 square inch of net free vent area

per 100 cubic feet of attic space.

For example, if the attic space is 1000 cubic feet,

then the required net free vent area is 10 square inches.

For a total of 18 square inches per linear foot of vent, therefore, to balance the system you need

10 square inches of net free vent area.

However, if the attic space is 1000 cubic feet,

then the required net free vent area is 10 square inches.

For example, if the attic space is 1000 cubic feet,

then the required net free vent area is 10 square inches.

COR-A-VENT REPRESENTATIVE through your dealer or the COR-A-VENT engineering department.

For more information, please contact your dealer or the COR-A-VENT engineering department.

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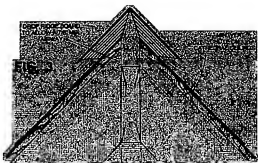
For more information, please contact your dealer or the COR-A-VENT engineering department.

For more information, please contact your dealer or the COR-A-VENT engineering department.

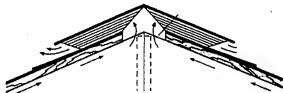
PREPARATION AND INSTALLATION

1. PREPARING FOR THE INSTALLATION:

Choose the appropriate ridge slot that fits your particular application, as shown in figures 2, 3, 4, 5. With trusses provide a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " continuous slot at ridge thru sheathing to allow air passage. If a ridge board is used, drop it $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to allow air flow or cut a $\frac{1}{2}$ " slot each side as shown. Set the saw to make the cut vertical and deep enough to cut through the roof sheathing but not into the rafters. The slots should be cut straight and accurately to assure maximum support and adequate airways. The asphalt "dry sheet" and shingles extend up to but not over any part of the ridge slot. Note: On existing roofs a carbide saw blade works well in cutting the slot through the shingles and roof sheathing at one time. **ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION.** Stop the slot 8 to 12 inches from the end wall, chimney, etc. On hip vents, stop the slot 36 inches short of the outer (warm) walls. Shingle over the unslotted section then install the Cor-A-Vent to the end for appearance. Note: Check the local building code for clearance between the ridge slot and any masonry fire walls.



STEEP PITCH W/LOWERED RIDGE BOARD



TRUSS OR RIDGE BOARD

FIG. 2

2. INSTALLING THE COR-A-VENT:

One person can easily handle the installation using only a hammer, roofing knife and caulking gun. Fit a metal end cap over the end of the first (and last) piece of Cor-A-Vent. Lay a bead of caulking on the under side of the end cap, press the piece and cap into position and nail (with 2 inch nails provided) through the end cap, the Cor-A-Vent and into the roof sheathing, as shown in figure 4. Drive the nails down flush so that the vent and cap are held down firmly but *do not indent* by over driving. Butt each successive piece up snugly, checking for straight alignment. Use two nails in each end and one at each side at center, pulling up slightly when nailing second side to insure that the vent is nailed at the same pitch as the roof.



CUTTING THE RIDGE SLOT

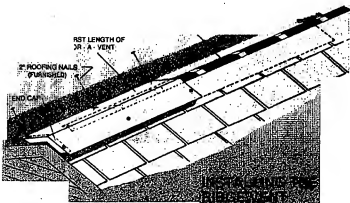


FIG. 4



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